REPUBLICANS SOLID IN OPPOSITION

Bill of a Maryland Member to Test the President's Title.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

The Senate Vote to Repeal the Bankrupt Law.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS - THE

BLAIR RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE. A bili providing a way to test disputed Presidential Judiciary Committee. It has been carefully drawn; but the chairman of the Judiciary Committee said this evening that it would have to be very carefully considered, and the chances are great that it will not be reported for a long time to come. The ence of the bill without a word became violent when Mr. Swann presented the Blair resolutions, and the The whole matter is here thought to have little or no

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. The River and Harbor bill failed to get before the House to-day, though its friends anxiously tried to make way for it. Its coppers of eraply damagee. It cannot probably now get before the House until next Monday. The intention is, if sion of the rules It cannot stand debate.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

EX-SUPGEON GENERAL HAMMOND'S CASE-ORDER CONVENING A BOARD TO REVIEW

THE PROCEEDINGS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

The following order has been issued from army
hendquarters in reference to the case of ex-Surgeon

General William A. Hammond:—
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 77.
The following order has been received from the War Department:—
Congress having passed at act approved March 15, 1575, for the relief of William A. Hammon, late Sorgeon General of the Aimy, by which the President is authorized to review the proceedings of the general court martial by which General Hammond was tried, and to annul and set saids the proceedings and achtence of said court if after such review he shall deem it, right and proper so to do, a board is bereby convinced by order of the President to examine the testimony and proceedings contained in the record of said court martial, and upon such examination to report to the President, with their reasons therefor, their concusions as to the merits of said case and their opinion as to the postice of the fludings and sentence.

Detail for the Board:—Major General J. M. Scho-Beitt, Thrif arthitery; Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge advocate, Recorder.

rocate, Ricordor.

The Board will convene at West Point, N. Y., on 20th day of June, 1878, and is authorized to action from time to time and to sit in such place as

DOID CERTIFICATES PAYABLE AT SAN FRAN-CISCO OFFERED FOR LEGAL TENDERS AT

itonal bank for the privilege of exchanging gold ser-ideates, payable in San Francisco and beid at par. The Comptroller of the Currency declined to grant the request for the reason that as the certificates are good for their face in gold would actually make them of less value than their face as compared with greenbacks at par. PENSION BILLS TO BE REPORTED-AN EVI-

DENCE OF THE HARD TIMES.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions are ready to report about one hundred and fifty new pension bills, and will do so at the first call of the committee in the House. The officials of the Pen-sion Bureau also report an immense increase in applications for pensions. The fact is significant of the severity of the times. Thousands in the war, who were too proud or indifferent ever be fore to ask a pension, are now dr.ven by their necessities to ack the help which the pension laws extend

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

TER SEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878. THE PERSIDENTIAL TITLE-BILL OF MR. KIM-MELL, OF MARYLAND, BRINGING THE MAT-

The following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day by Representative Kimmell, of Maryland, to provide a mode for trying and determining by the President and Vice President of the United States to their respective offices when their election to such office is denied by one or more States of the Union. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judi-

Be it enacied, &c., that an action in the nature of a quo warranto may be brought and projected in the bayrene Court of the United States to try and determine the title of any person holding and exercising the office of President of Vice President of the United States when his election to such office is denied by one or more States of the Union, and also to try and sectormine the title of any claimant to such office whose election thereto is claimed by such State or States, and such action shall be conducted as herestier in this act is provided.

SRC 2.—vice section shall be brought in the mame of the State denying the election of the person holding the office of President or Vice President as the case may be, and shall be commenced by complaint signed by the Governor or Autorney General of the State and shall selection of the person holding the office of President to Vice President as the case may be, and shall be commenced by complaint signed by the Governor or Autorney General of the State and shall selection to Vice President as the case may be, and shall be contently once the same of the person whose title is denied and the State of which he is a citizen; the time he entered upon his office; the number of electoral votes cast the election at which he claims to have been elected; the number of such votes counted and declared for the claimant or any other person or persons; and if the due appointment of any olicitor whose votes were thus counted and declared is denied the ground of such denial shall be stated, and if the due appointment is alieged, the names of such persons shall be stated, and said companity ment of any other persons than those whose votes were freceived and counted is alieged, the names of such persons shall be stated, and said companity which the person of persons have cast their votes as electors and transmitted a cortificate of them to the proper officers of the Seate that fact thail also be stated, and said companity may set forth briefly any other matters unpocching the visiting of th

4.—The defendant may abover the complaint sering his own title or denying the title of the aut or both. If he jail to appear and answer a the time prescribed the case anali processed as

upon a general denial of the complaint. The issue thus made small be tried by the court unless the court shall determine that the parties are entitled to have a jury in the ease, and the same is not waiven. If a jury in the opinion of the Court be required and be not waived by the parties it shall consist of twelve persons selected as follows:—The names of the chief justices or presiding justices of the highest courts of the several States shall be placed in a box, from which twenty-four names shall be drawn by the clerk in the presence of the Court or Chief Justice, and the twenty-four whose names shall be thus drawn shall be summoned to Washington, and from those attending twelve shall be taken by lot to zerve on the jury They shall be required to state under oath treat they can pass upon the questions of fact submitted to them willout undue bias, and no other qualification shall be required of them.

required of them.

SEC. 5.—It the Supreme Court be in se-sion at the time the issue is formed, as mentioned in the previous fection, it shall designate a day on which the trial shall commence, not later than two weeks from that time, except by consent of the parties or further time be required to summon jurors, and from the commencement of the trial to its close all other business of the Court shall be laid aside. It the court be not in season when the issue is joined it shall be the duty of the Chief Justice to call a session of the court for the trial of the case to commence within thirty days thereafter, and at such called essition the court that possess all the authority and jurisdiction necessary to the trial of the child of the desendant and of the claimant, and the inforcement of its judgment thereon.

A SEC. 6.—The clerk shall issue subjureas upon the request of either of the parties for witnesses to attend before the court and teatify, with or without papers, and they may be served in any part of the United States by the Marshal of the district within which the witness may be, or by any deputy of his, or by any person appointed by the Marshal of the Supreme Court. On the trial copies of the Supreme Court. On the trial copies of the Supreme Court, which it is printed, with the certificates issued to persons as electors, those received and those rejected and of the voices from the Congressional Record in which it is printed, with the like effect as the original, and certified copies of papers before the canvassing or returning board of any State, the action of which board is prought in question under the issues in the case, shall be received in evidence with the like effect as the original, and certified copies of papers before the canvassing or returning board of any State (by whose determination the appointment of the clectors was declared to have been appointed an endoor or appointed to file validity of error of any certificated for the whintity of the action of the Court shall be rendered within the

SEC. 8.—The judgment of the Court shall be ren Sec. 8.—The judgment of the Court shall be ren-dered within ten days after the version of the jury or close of the argument if there be no jury, and the judgment may determine the right both of the de-tendant and of the claimant or only the right of the defendant, as justice shall require. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office he shall be excluded from it, and if the claim-nat shall be adjudged entitled to it he may immedi-ately on taking the required oath enter upon the exe-cution of the office. SEC. 9.—This act shall take effect immediately.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1378. Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn., presented a petition of he President of Yalo College, Dr. Woolsey, ex-pres ident of that institution, the Mayor and Common Council of New Haven and various citizens of tha city in relation to the alleged improper arrest of Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of that State, in Washington, D. C., and praying that the matter may be quired into. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep) of Cal., submitted an among nent to the House bill now before the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the President to appoint the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision adinorizing the President to place on the retired list of the army a large number of officers named, with the full rank held by them when mustered out of the service.

U. S. Grant, John A. Dix, George B. McClellan, N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, A. E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Carl Schurz, A. Pleasonton, James Shields, J. A. Gar-field, Charles Devens, J. D. Cox and some fitteen or eighteen other well known officers in the late war. ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. In explanation of the amendment Mr. Sargent sa

whom served in the Mexican war as well as the late

Shields.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., inquired how it was that the Senator had overlooked the name of B. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, who was in the first and last buttle of the war, and whose name should be inserted after that of General Grant.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. ROLLINS, (rep.) of N. H., from the Co-Whereas the manufacturing industries of this country are largely interested in any change in the existing tariff regu-lations: therefore be it Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be and

pore to the senate the probable effect of any changes proposed in the Tariff awa effecting the manufacturing industries of the Country.

Agreed to.

Mr. Bunning, (rcp.) of R. I., introduced a bill to repeal the several sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the tenure of civil officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judichary.

The RESURPTION ACT.

Mr. Henrord, (dem.) of W. V. A., called up the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of March requiring the Committee on Finance to report the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act within one week, together with their action thereon, and, in support of the resolution, and it had now been three weeks since he introduced it, and called the attention of the chairman of the Finance Committee to the subject. The offi passed the Rouse of Representatives nearly five months ago and it was time that it should receive the action of the Specie Resumption act in 1874 by Mr. Shermau, then a Senator from Ohio, and said it was pressed to a vote within twenty-four hours from the time of its introduction; yet the present Committee on Finance in five months could not report to the Senate which it should now be repealed or not. He argued that there had been a steady contraction of the currency for the purpose of the resumption of specio payments. The national banks now had locked up in their values \$81,000,000 more than the law required. When Congress we contraction going on at that rate it was high time to repeat the specie resumption act. If contraction continued bankrupticles would continue throughout the length and the breadth of the land. He give notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the resolution continued bankrupticles would continue throughout the length and the breadth of the land. He give notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. Moraill, (rep.) of Vl., Chairman of the Finance Committee, said the bill reserved to by the Senator from West Virginia he thought would be reported with amondments to-morrow. The Senat

bill to repeal the specie resumption act there would be a resumption of apocle payments throughout the country.

REFEAL OF THE BANKRUFT LAW.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed consideration of the unfluished business, being the senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

A lengthy debate followed, during which Messra, Kernan and Conkling, of New York, spoke in opposition to the bill.

The question then being on the passage of the bill to refeat the Bankrupt law it was passed by a vote of 37 years to 6 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messra, Armstrong, Beck, Blaine, Booth, Butler, Cemmron of Pennsylvania, Catuation of Wisconsin, Coke, Conking, Bavis of West Virginia, Eaton, reasts, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Inguis, Johnson, Merinersor, Marky, Mitchell, Morgan, Norrill, Oglessby, Plumb, Bollins, Teller, Waldisch, Wallace and Walte—37.

NAYS—Messra, Allison, Anthony, Burnside, Conover, Mellina and Sanders—de, Michigan; Thurman, of Ohio, and Cockroli, of Misconri, who would have voted in the affirmative, wore paired with Messra. Dayis, of Illinois; Matthews, of Ohio, and Windom, of Minnesson, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Witters and his colleague (Mr. Dennis) was absent on account of sickness. Il he was present he would vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Johnston, (em.) of Vs., announced that his colleague (Mr. Withers) was sick, but did not say how he would vote.

The following is the text of the bill as it passed:-

Bo it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled. That the Bankrupt law, soponeed March 2, 1807, and all sets in amenament or supplementary thereto, or in expinantion thereof, be and the same are noreby repealed. Provided, however, that such repeal small in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy in-tituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this set shall take edect, but, as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be full disposed of in the same manner as it said acts had not been repealed.

not been repealed.

Messra Blaine, Windom and Beck were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Allison, went into exocutive sension, and at five o'clock, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. * WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878.

Under the call of the States the following bills were

that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no surfiber laws affecting the currency or finance until and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pro-pare four per cent bonds of the denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100, payable in standard coin, at the expira-tion of forty years to be exchangeable at an less than its face value into United States legal tender notes. By Mr. Cox. (dem.) or N. Y., by request—To prevent the desecration of the United States flag.

By Mr. KIMMELL, (dem.) o Md.—To pro-ide a mode By Mr. Almerth, (asm.) o and — to provide most of the United States the title of the President and Vice President of the United States to their respective offices when their election to such offices when their election to such offices is denied by one or more States of the Union.

THE RESOLUTION OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, 1y Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md.—The resolution of the Maryland Legislature reop-ning the Presidential question.

tion.

At the end of the reading of the resolution, Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Obio, raised the question of consideration. He objected to its reception now. This was a matter settled by the authority of Congress The majority of the House could refuse to receive it.

The SPRAKER—There is no consideration asked for

the question of consideration is to object to its reierces.

Mr. Cox, of New York, read rule 180 of the House, which provides that only introduced during the morning hours be referred without debate.

Mr. Carriello said that the House was always the controller of its own business. For instance, if a bill were introduced to subvert the government the House could refuse to reier. That right the House has never given away.

Mr. Struens, (dem.) of Ga.—In such a case as that when any bull is introduced into the House question of recoption may be raised by anybody and it may no rejected on its first reading. That takes precedence of the question of reference.

The Sprakke.—Will the gentleman direct the attention of the Chair to any such rule?

Mr. Struens,—I speak of parliamentary law. In this case, nowever, I wish to say to the gentleman irom Onio (vir. Garneld) that I trust he will withoraw all objection to this measure. It comes from one of the States of this Union. Let it go. Let it be referred. Do not raise a question of this sort on this preliminary motion. I trust the gentleman will withdraw it and let this resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox, of New York—No motion to reject can be

draw it and let this resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox, of New York—Ne motion to reject can be made. The States have some rights yet left. When they present resolutions we are bound to receive them. The right of petition on the part of the poople and States is equal and cannot be abrogated. The geniteman from Georgia (Mr. Stopheus) speaks of some parliamentary rule by which we can vote to reject. I am aware of the rule to which no reters, bu, in this peculiar morning hour, the speaker has no alternative except to submit the question of reference.

Mr. HASKEL, (rep.) of Kan.—I desire to know if it is not computent for the House to decide to what committee any oill may be referred.

The Speaker—(t is, and that is as far as the House has ever gone.

Mr. HASKEL,—It that is so, is it not competent for

The SPRAKER—It is, and that is as far as the House has ever gone.

Mr. HASKEL—If that is so, is it not competent for the House to decide that it shall not refer at all?

The SPRAKER—That would be an infringement of the individual right of a member in his capacity of

the individual right of a member in his Capacity of Representative.

Mr. OLIVER, (rep.) of Iowa—The first reading of a bill is for information, and if opposition be made the bill may be rejected.

The SPEAKER—This is not a bill. It is a communication from a state Legislature.

Mr. OLIVER—Would not the same rule apply?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that a rule made to apply to bills is not comprehensive enough to embrace communications from state legislatures. Those are introduced in the nature of memorials.

Mr. OLIVER—The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) takes the position that the question of rejection cannot be emertained in regard to any bill.

Mr. Cox—In the last Congress a motion was made by a gentleman from Indians to reject a certain bill with reference to the currency, but the Speaker decided that it could not be made during the morning hour.

The SPRAKER—The Chair thinks that this is not analogous to a pill at all. This is a communication from a State Legislature, embraced within the right of petition.

Mr. SPRINGER, (dem.) of Ill., desired to read section 6 of the bill incorporating the Electoral Commis-

mr. Springers, (dem.) of Ire., desired to read section of ot the bill incorporating the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Rragar, (dem.) of Texas—I object to debate.

The Springer—The Chair thinks that this is in the nature of a point of order, and thinks the subject too important a one to refuse to listen to a point of order.

Mr. Springer then read section 6 of the Electoral Commission bill, which provides that nothing in the act shall be held to impair or affect the right of any person to test the title of the person declared elected, if any auch right exists.

Mr. Garrind—I demand a vote on the question of reference and call for the yeas and mays.

Mr. Thompson, (rop.) of Pa.—If it be in order I move that this memorial and all accompanying papers be referred to a special committee of diteen members, to be appointed by the Speaker. I make that motion for this reason, that in appointing that committee I have confidence that the speaker of this House will faithfully perform his delicate and important duly and the committee so constructed will have the confidence of this House and will command the respect of the whole country.

Mr. O'Neill, (rep.) of Pa.—I hope my esteemed colleging, Mr. Thompson, whis withdraw his motion to refer this paper to a Select Committee of Fifteen, as such a motion gives importance to the subject, which, in all opinion, is insuiting to the House and is designed to create unrest in the country upon the settled question of the Presidential title.

Mr. OLIVER, of lows, argued that the resolution

mr. Olivie, of low, argue that the resolution was bettler a political nor a memorial. It asked nothing of Congress. It was simply a notification that the Mari land Logicalature had considered the subject, Mr. Springer noped that the gentleman from lows would not cictate to Legislatures of States what kind of a jetition they should send to Congress. It was the province of States to send them to Congress, and they should be received in a respectful manner.

Mr. Garping Dissiles to send them to Congress, and they should be received in a near to say who ther a paper should be referred to a committee or not. If it was not so referred them it remained upon the table of the House.

Mr. Congre, (rep.) of Mich., demanded that the motion to refer?

The Spraker,—Ine Chair thinks that that is not the proper motion. This paper has a right to a reference.

ties of not. It is was not so reterrou tool is remained to the table of the House.

Mr. Concert, rep.) of Mich., demanded that the most on should be put. Would the House now consider the tendency of the House, was the House ooige! to receive it? He considered or not. Suppose a resolution should be presented was the House ooige! to receive it? He considered or not. Suppose a resolution printing pronounced by Dasiel Weester, a petition torowing the object of the tendency of the House, was the House ooige! to receive it? He considered or not. On that question—inertially of the tendency of the tendency

petition presented, but the question was as to the duty of the House to receive it. The grand right of the House to reject a petition noted was denied. That parliamentary principle of law to raise a motion as to the reception or rejection of a paper has never been touched by our rules. That underlies our rules to our rules are all founded upon it. No deliberative body could exist without that right. Just as you would turn out a man obtracting himself as your door, so you have a right to reject a petition. It is the right of self-protection. But it should be wisely and pairiotically exercised. The grand mistake of those who contended against the policy of petition has been discovered when it was noo late. The great right of the American people to petition is now settled. I suppose, without question from any quarter. Now, the House to-day has the right to reject this memorial from the State of Maryland if it sees fit, but is it wise to do so? Is it just? Ought not this memorial to be referred to a committen? This country will say "yos," and it will be a great error if this House should say "no."

Mr. Cox, on New Yark—I desire to key to the gentleman from Georgia that the rule which requires a vote for the rejection of a measure applies in the terms to bills ouly. I understand the gratioman from Georgia to contend that the House, in the motion reject.

Mr. Strimans—I hold that in any hour, morning or evening, or at any time when a bill, memorial, jettlen or anything else is presented to the House, which

lag hour of Monday, has a general parliamentary right to reject a memoral of this nature by a motion to reject.

Mr. STRIMENS—I hold that in any hour, morning of evening, or at any time when a oill, memorial, petition or anything else is presented to the House, which the House does not intend to entertain, the question can be raised and a voic taken to reject it.

Mr. Cox—It the gentleman will read the rule on that sucject he will find that that is not the case. The rule says that bitle may have a motion to reject put upon them, but not momorials. Under the constitution a State, like an individual, has the right to petition a State, like an individual, has the right to petition as the thouse has a right to determine the mode and time at which petitions shall be received. Mr. Coxer, of Michigan—Will the gentleman from New York say where the constitution gives to a State the right to petition?

Mr. Coxer, the State is an individual in one sense. Besides, this is not a petition, it is a memorial.

Coxerusion of the series to say, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) relies on rule it in behalt of his deshratum of right.

Mr. Banks (interrupting)—No, sr. My position is that under rule 130 into right is exhausted when the State has been called. If the House relevation then other proceedings take place as to its disposition but it, as the genium in from Georgia has suggested, the House refuse to receive it, or if the House reject it, then these turther proceedings are suspended.

The Sprakkr—The Chair understands the geniteman from Massachusetts to claim the right which the House had to say whether it would consider the question, and the geniteman from Georgia, however, draws a line of distinction between the right to receive it in the manner of proceeding to its alspestion. The geniteman from Mosachy and from Georgia have a subject in the manner of proceeding to its alspestion. The geniteman from Mosachy and the rile provides how they shall be disposed of. It says that they shall be repaired to the house

It. He believed that under that rale when a memorial or petition was read from the Clerk's desk the right of the petitioner was fully accomplished. It he member should then make any motion whatever in respect to it it would simply go on the table of the House, and afterward it could be considered in accordance with the rules. He wished, therefore, to be understood as asserting that when a petition or memorial is read every respect which the petitioner can ask for is fully given, and that any action beyond that, whether the House act on it one way or mother, is just as respectial.

whether the House act on it one way or snother, is just as respectial.

The Sprakker—And yet the rule states that joint resolutions from State Legislatures shall be for reference and printing.

Mr. Cox, of Onic—Yes, if the House so choose; but I believe that the House is not bound either to print them or refer them.

Mr. Banks—All that is required by the rule is that the States shall be called.

Mr. Bennes, (rep.) of Vi., called for the regular order of business.

The Prakker stated that under the standing rule, which assigns the third Moncay in the ments siter two o'clock to business of the District of Columbia, that butiness must now be taken up, and that the pending question would have to go over for the present.

which assigns the third Mondy is the misth siter two o'clock to business of the District of Columbia, that business must now be taken up, and that the pending question would have to go over for the present.

Mr. Garriklo—I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Kimmell) was referred to the Judicary Committee.

The SPRAKER—The Chair cannot entertain that motion, the rule provides that bills introduced in the morning hour on Monday shall not be brought back by metions to reconsider.

Mr. Garriklo—My motion is not to bring back the bill, but to reconsider.

The SPRAKER—That would bring back the bill.

The House then proceeded to consideration of business of the District of Columbia, the first bill taken up being the bill to provide a bermanent form of government for the District. The bill provides that on the third Monday in Apri., 1878 (to day), there shall be elected or appointed to ree persons as Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall excretice all the powers and authority, with certain exceptions, now vested in the Commissioners. One of the Commissioners of the Engineer Corps of the army, with a ment rank above that of capitain, and who is to be detailed by the Presuent for three years, and is to receive in further compensation than his regular army pay. The second Commissioner is to be elected by the Senate. Inter terms are to be for one and two years, to be determined by let, and their successors are to be elected for three years. The house of Representatives, and the third Commissioner is to be elected by the Posses. The house and Senate Commissioners must have been actual residents of the District for the years. No person who helds office under the United States or tife District government, or is interested in any confirm members, each of whom must own property in the District of the elegible. Every male inhabitant of the Cintred States, is to be collected from house of a pay and the substract of the pay the interest on Mr. EDEN (dem.) of Ili., moved to strike out the pro-

Mr. Eden (dem.) of Ill., moved to strike out the provision to regard to the interest on the 3.65 bonds.

Mr. Hanna (rep.) of Ind., moved an amendment, providing that nothing in the bill shall ever be accounted as to commit the government to the payment of the orincipal of those bonds. Agreed to.

Without disposing of Mr. Eden's motion to strike out, the luritor consideration of the bill was posiponed until to-merrow.

Mr. Philadre, (rep.) of Kan, made an ineffectual effort to call up for action the bill which (ast Monday) Mr. Builer, of Massachusets, moved to p as under a suspension of the rules, in romaton to fractional currency, the Committee on Banking and Currency having voted in favor of the bill.

The Sprakka decided the business in order to be

he unfinished business of the morn

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY

BELIEVED. The following officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, August 28, 1878:—Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate; Surgeon B. J. D. Irwis, Captain O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; First Acutenant A. H. Russell, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant C. F. Palircy, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. E. Wood, Fourth cav-Second Lieutenant C. A. Pastley, Third artillery; Second Lieutenant W. S. Wyatt, Ninth infantry; Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth miantry. Captain R. H. Hall, Touth injantry, will be relieved

commanding General of the Military Division of the Atmatic.

The following named officers are ordered to duty at the Military Academy August 28:—Major G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate; Surgeon T. C. Alexander, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Eric Bergiand, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James Bockweil, Jr., Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant J. C. Morrison, Sixth cavairy; Second Lieutenant C. R. Morrison, Sixth cavairy; Second Lieutenant J. T. Honeycatt, First artiflery; Second Lieutenant J. P. Wieser, Eirst artiflery; Second Lieutenant J. P. Wieser, Eirst artiflery.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day;—

Major James W. Forsyth, of the Tonth cavairy, to be itentenant Colone! W. L. Elhott, of First cavairy; Lieutenant Colone! W. L. Elhott, of First cavairy, to be cofone! Third cavairy; First Leutenant John B. Johnson, of the Third cavairy, to be major Tenth cavairy.

John A. Darling, late captain Second artillery, to be captain of artillery in the United States army. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PLYMOUTH ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR

SEA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., April 15, 1878. at amer Plymouth, Commander David Harmony commanding, now lying at the Farewell budy, to be couled and provisioned and made ready to proceed to sea without delay on Thursday acxt. Her desimation is proceedly ine West Indica, where she will be engaged for the next six months on a surveying cruise.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

HE ACCEPTS THE HOSPITALITIES OF PHILA-DELPHIA.

Mayor Stokley this morning received the following

note:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge and to thank
you for the courtesy extended to me by the municipal
authorities of Pailadelphis, of which I am informed
by your esteemed layor of the lith last. Very rospectfully,

R. B. HAYES.
To Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor, Philadelphis, Pa.

This was in response to the formal invitation to His Excellency from the Councils to partake of the hospitalities of the city. The President has already accepted the invitation of the Joint Committee of the Union League Club and the Commercial Exchange. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

STATES AND CANADA-THE WORK PRO-

AN UNBECTABIAN GATHERING OF BIBLE

TRACHERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ATLANTA, Ga., April 15, 1878.

The city is rapidly filing up with delegates to the International Sunday School Convention, which meets here on Wednesday. The list of delegates shows that will certainly be represented. Several European colegations were appointed, but it is not yet certain that they will come. The Canadian delegation numbers forty-two. The Convention will have about five hundred and fifty delegates, about half of whom have

outgrowth of the work of Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, who some years ago established what is called the "Byron system" in the local Sunday ach the "Byron system" in the local Sunday School, axing a lesson for each Sunday of the year, selected by a committee at the beginning of each year to be taught in all the schools of the city. This system secured, in the first place, a suitable series of lessons for the schools, and, in the second place, such uniformity in the different schools that a person unable to attend his own school could go to any in the city and know precisely what part of the Scriptures would be expounded. The questions are printed for the expounded. The questions are printed for the beneficial to the denomination, of course, hiring a person to edit them according to the beneficial to the church for which they are intended. The plan worked so well in a limited locality that it was determined to push it over the country. It is now established over the whole countent. Mr. Vincent then determined to try and establish the same system in Europe. He spent some time across the water, and was very successful. The international Convention is the result of the establishment of this system, and it will aimply try to compact, improve and organize its work. Steps will be taken to push the system until it has its footnoid on every continent. The programme is as follow:—

PROGRAMM OF TRIK CONVENTION.

Theme—Our work.

Weinesony Morning—Temporary organization; exchange of greetings; report of Executive Committee; report of statistical secretary.

Alternoon—With inspection; I. The uniform lesson; 2. The supplemental lesson.

Evening—Heyort of International Lesson Committee and address by same.

Toursday morning—I. The true basis of Sunday school work; 2. How related to other agencies; 3. Possibilities in the fautre.

Alternoon—With workers qualified; 1. By knowledge of the Word; 2. By knowledge of method.

Friday morning—By State and provincial organization; by State conventions and institutes.

Afternoon—By normal instruction; I. In assemblies, &c; 2. In normal classes.

Evening—By Christian love and sympathy; farewell service.

ac.; 2 In normal classes.

Evening—By Christian love and sympathy; farewell service.

Our Saturday there is to be a grand children's judies, for which extensive preparations have been made. Feenty thougsand visitors are expected. The following distinguished persons are either here or enteronic reader. Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. John hait, of New York; Rev. H. Clay Trumbuil, editor of the Sunday Nochoof Times, Philadesphia; Mr. B. T. Jacoba, of Guicago, and Rev. Steven Paxon, of St. Louis, the veteran Sunday school leader of the West; Rev. Dr. Cunningnam and Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of Nanvulle; Mr. H. Thane Miller, Gindinnati; General A. P. Stewart, Chancelor of the State University of Mississippi; Rev. B. M. Paimer, of New Orleans; Rev. S. Lanarum, Memphis; Rev. David Clopton, of Montgomery; Blahop Wightman, Charleston; Rev. Dr. Pritcher, of Raleigh, N.-U.; Bishop G. F. Piotce and A. G. Haygood, of Georgia. Also Revs. McVicar and Frothingham, with a full delegation from Canada.

THE COLOR LINE.

B. W. Arnett, of Ohio, proacter in a Methodist Episcopal church, was elected a delegate to the Convention. Mr. Whidby, inc secretary in Atlanta, suspecting he was a negro, wrote to him and advised, if this was so, that he had better not come, as it would injure the cause in the Susun, and sate the time had not yet come when white and black delegates could sit together down here in peace. Whitby's letter has created great excitement in Western Sunday school circles, and various leaders were consulted as to what should be done. Most of them favored Arnett's coming, and insisted on his rights, asying they would sustain his steed on his rights, asying they would sustain his steed on his rights, asying they would sustain his steed on his rights, asying they would sustain his admits as delegate at any cost. At length it was deemed best not to force the issue at this time. Arnett has decided not to come. It is generally believed to Atlanta that Whintby has made a mistake, and that he acted without proper consultation.

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

SHAMOREN, Pa., April 15, 1878.
Patrick Brennan, who was arrested by Coal and Iron
Police Officer Hoon, at Dubols, Clearfield county, on
Saturday, and lodged in Jail as Sunbury yesterday, is

Saturday, and lodged in jail at Sunbury yesterday, is charged with being one of the gang who burned scherenk's breaker, near Mount Carmel, in 1875, and is the eighth mat arrested within three days for this crime.

Lieutenant Boughtner, also of the Coal and Iron ponce, arrested John Acton, at Poutesdate, Clearfield county, on Saturday night, and lodged him in jail at Subbury this morning. Acton is charged with being one of the muraceres or Frederick Hesser, witchman at the Hickory Swamp Golinery, near this place, in December, 1874, with Pat McMarius and Jack O'Neill, who were arrested on Friday. In consequence of these arrests and those made on Friday morning instance of the Minds of th

Passage of the Bonded Indebtedness Bill in the Senate.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Sharp Discussion Over the Surrogate's Office in New York

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD.)

ALBANY, April 16, 1678.

The sessions of both houses of the Legislature to the sessions of both houses of the Legislature to the sessions of the sessions of the legislature to the sessions of the sessio

night were dull and rather unimportant. The Senate, weary as many of its manifest were also the over Sunday excursion into Canada, was spurred by Mr. Ecclesine to the passage of Contestoller Kelly's Bonded Indebtedness bill, which provides for bear if the bonds and stocks should be paid at naturity by direct taxation as now provided by law

panies, which is more explicitly designed to prevent oreign insurance companies from publishing as may have in this country and State. The other bill, to facilitate the proper disposal introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Hepburn, provid ing that on due notice by the receiver of any insolvent company the Insurance Superintendent shall sell

tion of the number of auditors, referees, special

since the las of May, 1876, together with an account of allowances to lawyers, &c., in connection with the investigation of with. The resolution of linquiry was suggested, it appears, by a report in a New York new-paper of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Municipal Society in that city, which Jackson S. Schnitz, heary F. Spaulding and others mentioned certain alleged irregularities in the Surreguer's office, particularly bertain alleged urressonable shlowances to lawyers, which were referred to the Jackson Orrestries to the Surreguer's office, orrestries to the Surreguer's office.

Mr. Grady, Mr. Thain and other fammany nothers hotily opposed Mr. Strack's resolution as one of a kind not in the public interest, but tonding to hinder the public service by diverting cierks in public offices from their proper duties, in order to promote political spites and newspaper slanders. They contended that the Legislature had no business with such inquiries which could be more efficiently conducted by the titizens or the local authorities; and as to this particular inquiry, Mr. Grady and it would take at least thirty days instead of ten to furnish the informative called for In the course of the discussion surregues Gawin's integrity was warmly defended by some country members, including Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, and Mr. Nelsen, of Rockingd. But in spite of these representations Mr. Strack, seconded by Mr. Tham's motion to refer the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary vated down THE INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

An explanation of the mysteries of the Surrogate's office is therefore formally demanded by the Assembly, and the complaints of testators and legatest that New Yerk city is a bad place for persons of property to die in may have wantever foundations there are for them exposed, it would be more satisfactory if the many resolutions of this character which have been officer in the Assembly concerning various departments of the New York city government had not in almost every instance a flavor of partisan jealousy and im-

Mr. Bergen to night introduced a bill granting additional powers to Courts of record, which appears to be framed with an intention to check or qualify the effect of some other legislation which proposes to give the beard of Estimate and Apportionment and notably the Comptroller of New York city extraordinary powers. It is as follows:

SECTION 1.—Any court of record of this State shall have power. In an action brought for that purpose, to review power. In an action brought for that purpose, to review

has been or may herealter be taken as conclusive of the matters therein contained, when it shall be nade to appear upon the trial in such action that is justice has been done.

THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

The committee of the New York Bur now here in reference to the new Code of procedure have ascertained that Supreme Ceart Judges Brady, Lawrence and Donohue, of the First district; Barnard, of the Second; Westbrook and Osborne, of the Third; Joseph Potter, of the Fourth, and Talcott and Haight, of the Eighth district; Chief Justice Sneidon, of the Supreme Court of Buffalo, and Judges Var Brutt. Daly and Van Hoeson, of the New York Court of Common Pleas have expressed the opinion, in writing, that the new Code should be repealed; and it is stated on authority that every judge of the Court of Appeals and nearly every judge of the Court of Appeals and nearly every judge of the Court of Appeals and nearly every judge of the Court of Court has expressed verbally the same opinion. The committee will lay these facts before the Bar meeting in New York on Tucaday atternoos.

JAMES M. CLARA'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A paragraph in your issue of April 9, under the cap tion of "Business Broil," does me great injustice. 1 the facts as therein stated were all reversed they would more nearly state the truth. Permit me to

state the facts as they occurred.

Mr. Felton (whom I regret to have known as a friend) called on me in December, 1870, for a loan of money, or that I would aid him by giving him my note and jurish certain stock collateral to canble bim to obtain a discount. Willing to do bim the layer I with the stock, he to obtain the discount and retain one-half the amount until maturity. He violated his instructions by retaining the note and soling the stock separately, giving an absolute bill of said. He left the State. I -aw nothing of nim for several years, in the meantime the purchaser of the stock (being a fellow afrector with myself), having learned the lacts of the transaction, surrenuered to me 359 shares of the stock, retaining 150, for which, believing that I had legally a claim on Fetton, I caused Felton's arrest, and no was held to bail for his appearance in March, 1875. Upon the irial of the case in November last the Court instructed the jury that a settlement with one of two on-wrong overs had the effect to release both, and I obtained but a nominal verdict; which, however, being a verdict in my lavor-justined, substantially, the arrest of Felton, but being legs that \$50 charged me with the costs, increby causing me a loss of the value at the time of the coversion of the 150 sharpes, the stock then having soid as high as \$10 a share, making, with interest, over \$2,000.

The day that we met and had our pleasant little inwith the stock, he to obtain the discount and retain

high as \$10 a share, making, with interest, over \$2,000.

The day that we met and had our pleasant little interview I took him, in substance, if I neard anything more about my having to pay and attorney's costs for detending him I would "take it out of his hide," and that I would not pay such costs if I had a million unless compelled to. Felton did not have the assurance in court to state, as your parsgraph states, that I had for a moment threatened his life; but, although a mas six feet two inches in height, and over two handred pounds in weight, and a boaster of his physical prowess, no decemed is necessary to invoke the protection of the Court. Immediately after the nearing and my prompt dismissation my own recognization not to moists this first months, I was served with an execution against the person for the costs above mentioned, and not on a civil complaint, as you stated, for home such exists.

These facts can all be verified by the court records. This executions was promptly disposed of by the usual bonds in such cases.

JAMES M. CLARK, No. II Wall street. This execution was prompted usual bonds in such cases.

JAMES M. CLARK, No. 11 Wall street.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT. LARGE MEETING OF BEADJUSTERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 15, 1878.
At a large and enthusinstic meeting of the advocates of the readjustment of the State gebt here to-day resoithions approving the conduct of those delegates in the Legislature who voted for the Barbour bill and for a State Convention were manimously adopted. Ad-S. H. Moffatt, of the Virginia House of Delegates. The people of this portion of the State are amount numerically or readjustment of the public debt, and from the indications to-day they are swidently acrossly in carnest. The question of readjustment of the debt will enter largely into the election for member of Congress in this district at the November election.